DUAL DEMOCRATIC HERAI

th Year. No. 16.

MILWAUKER, WIS., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1901.

A THE STRAY MAN & &

condecheatted women of Ohicago are going to provide anytome for hobe and Jugo this winter, while at the same time the chief of pulice of that city adopted the most stringest measures to keep out all transpo.

ess defind the tramp! ti, he is hardly dressed good enough to go there. And furthermore, there thing to set in the church, except at church parties, and he is not invited

mict. They have not studied him either, and have made him of of many a brutal just. They have written cruel articles about him, made fun of his fearful misery.

Politicians will not. All they see in the tramp is either a ausance or a steres for making free-or both. It does not pay in politics to take the poor man's side anyway, and the tramp cannot even vote. Therefore we Socialists must defend him.

ciellate have made a special study of the tramp. We know where he From and where he goes to, i. e., we know his real origin and his real

Now, who is the tramp?

itantly read in the daily papers harsh jokes about "Dusty Rhodes" Weary Walker.

They are poor wretches whose fate it is to wander like so many Cains face of the earth.

of every means of life, hounded by policemen and sheriffs, their fall or a "workhouse"—the stone heap to which they are chained is m a place of rest.

Their life is a strange modley of hunger, disease, rags and uncertainty They are suspected of every crime, driven to death after a few years or months and finally buried in a potter's field.

And strange as it is: Not one of these tramps was every born a tramp. ps do not get married while they are tramps. Tramps do not raise famifies while they are tramps.

"But," say the papers, the pulpits, the lawyers and the politicians: "Dusty Rhodes is to blame himself for his abject condition, because he hates

week, and wants to be a tramp."

In that really true? Fancy a man reared by a hard-working father and by an intelligent and lov-

mother, taught industry and usefulness by instinct, by example and by pracin many cases having a modest home and a dear wife and children if and then this man turning away from it all in order to seize the life of a hungry, ragged and pennyless wanderer over the face of the earth, simply beof a budden he does not want to work. But so may the capitalistic papers.

Can we believe this?

Fancy the young mechanic, the young artisan, who knows his trade well; faner aim dropping his business and all the sweet association of his youth for a bisance medley of vermin, starvation and horror, simply because he "likes" to be

Do your believe 11?

But that is what we are told every day.

Pancy another leaving a paternal home where the very atmosphere vibrated with tender words leaving it because he loves to be whipped, chained and kicked hows to town, without any food or shelter, and because he likes to ride on the cow-catcher of a locomotive in mid-winter.

a not the tramp human?

tramp, too, has a stomach, a heart, and a brain. The tramp has all these and he has even a strong right arm and intended to use them all. But "society he seen fit to deprive him of the usefulness of all these. He started out to be society to permit him to exercise his functions again, to permit him to be useful again, Alasi Soon the beggar for work and usefulness becomes a beggar for read only, and a beggar for shelter and bare necessities.

He is a tramp, a "Weary Willie." And leaving all humanity and sentimentalism aside, we know that it was cruel seity that drove hundreds of thousands of use. American citizens into the hell of trampdom during the last twenty years.

Yet the tramp is a growth of comparatively recent times. There were no ups fifty years ago. Everybody then was soon absorbed in some kind of work or industry. The "tramp" appeared when "modern industrialism" ruled su-

The tramp is a product of modern capitalist production.

In other words and here we strike the root of the matter the tramp is the see of the fact that the workingmen nowadays do not own their tools as did their fathers and grandfathers, I. e., the workingmen do not own the mamy, the raw materials and all the other instruments of production. The tools of today—the machines—are expensive, therefore they are under complete control of the capitalist class. The tools of today also use a great amount of raw materials, and to buy this requires canital.

his monopoly of the tools has turned employers into a clean of surrogard

the laborers into a class of dependents, of hirelings.

Nowadays if the owner of the tools does not want to let a laboring man work, that man has no means of sunsistence, unless some other anticrat or "loed " will permit him to work.

And if there is no such "benefactor" to be found in his city or town, he will we to go to some other town or city in search of work. But since his mes absistence as a rule do not last very long, the bast workingman is very liable become a tramp after a short time if he does not succeed in finding employ-

The great majority of workingmen have the "love of work" aqueened out of because they do not work for themselves, but for the profit of others, and ter because they always depend on others for having employment. so this system actually even prepares the character of the weaker proje-

for trampdom, for it creates the dependence of the thousands on the Besides all this, we must consider that the capitains of a large army of unemployed in no small degree in the existence of a large army of unemployed

is order to keep down the rate of wages. This seems a contradiction, because laboring men consume less when out of and this brings about "bard times" and "panics;" yet this scaecasic sysfull of such contradictions.

d the tail-end of the "reserve army of industry"—the army of the un is the tramps. Their existence is also a riddle; a riddle which the E dystem tries in vain to solve.

Day in the same degree as the present capitalist system, which has outusefulness, is changed into a more rational and useful social comwaith-in the same degree will trampdom disappear.

the abolition of a system under which a stray human being is of less

a period of five years. He beenly have enforced the percontract, but chose sign and relieve the tension from Accordingly less subtry for

Mt. Hays, former president of John Most has been sentraced to serve for. Accordingly he re-li isbering men were only one bindredit painty for the year and an part or class conscious as engitalists we she for \$100,000 was gives should have different conditions in this provenest of the memployed; first, by the in-should have different conditions in this country. We do not sympathics with country. We do not symbolism with American and marchine in the least-in str. medice. Impro-yet, we dissec-led but that yeary for the old star- who

Reduce a past by cold, trapper and past set to the level of a heute and you need set be surprised if he becomes bruind.

Labor, and labor only, pays all taxes whether direct or indirect. No system of taxation was ever invested or can be put into operation that did not event the entire burden upon the enters of all wealth.

Breev man who contributes in the least legree to the maintenance of the presen unjust social conditions is resp for the numerous crimes, which are the offspring of poverty. Alas! what is number of criminals there are.

Canitalists demand the lion's share of the product to pay for risk and the west and tear of the plant. What prope of the product pays for the risk and the wear and tear of the laborer, when his wages keep him only ten days from stare-

Talk about the expense of royalty! The entire civil list of Great Britain, Germany and Russia combined is a mere song to what the American people are taxed to support their royal millionaires. And after all there is not much difference: the neonle have to nev it all here

Public health requires infinitely more an extension of the free medical servi Doctors ought to be paid for keesing the people healthy, not only for eurpresent time many a disease, and even epidemics, get their origin iron consulting by.

that poor people shrink from consulting by.

We hope that Com. Wilshire, being a men into the epidemics, get their origin from the fact tive districts. We will do so immediate

The city or municipality ought to efthemselves, by employing (or appointing) a sufficient number of public atterneys. who should conduct just cases of the poor free of cost to them. At present the poor know of the law only when they feel its crushing effect. A poor person with a just cause has no standing in the courts unless some lawyer is promised a big share of the proceeds of the case; if so means of defense at all.

"In the truly-organised society. William Morris, the English poet and Sorialist, "labor must be pleasant, and nothing should be made by man's labor hich is not worth making." What a picture is that of the true So

cial Democracy. Labor for a few hours daily is a pice are; continued until brain and limbs are tired to exhaustion and it becomes tor-

ture, slavery. We see clearly how Mor

ris' first condition could be effected. As for the second, what a flood of cheap and nasty merchandise could be dispensed with. The things that are not worth making exceed the other kind in the same proportion that the poor exceed the rich in numbers. When we could all afford the best of everything the shoddy, the sham and the counterfeit would cease to find a market. "Nothing should be made that is not worth mak

THE MAINSPRING OF . MUNICIPAL CORRUPTION.

The mainspring of corruption in me fact that a few aldermen or officials have our present "prosperity" have three-ply it in their power to give away or sell patches on the seat of their pants. No make millions. The temptation thus af- glad of it. forded our public officials, to try and secure a share in the millions given away. is too great for the average man to with-If the city would operate its publie utilities, the motive and the opportunity for bribery would be gone, even if minor evils and breaches of trust might outinne, owing to the corrupting infinence of the capitalist system, which makes money-getting the sole object at life. The Social Democracy, therefore, objects to more competition in public utilities: MORE COMPETITION stilities: MORE COMPETED MEANS MORE CORRUPTION.

a similar danger. It constantly induces one hand and to exploit their workmen on the other. Purthermore, it is always in the interests of the city that citis Takin, total processed \$155, one year in the penimetary for printing carn decent wages; therefore, instead of the front months' envice in that a certain article in the Freshelt during the contractors, the labor unions ought to the had a contract with the week of the amassization in Buffele. he encouraged. The city should stand only:

We consider this sentence che of the piedged to employ only union labor, at different countries they point or an experiment of countries they point or an experiment of countries they point or being to the front the common in

Challenge, a Socialistic weekly edited by H. Gaylord Wilshire, and fo ed in Los Angeles, but lately re moved to New York, has been reft entry at the postoffice in New York as the third assistant postmaster general gave as a reason for this strange de cision that the "paper was designed pel marily for advertising purposes," advertisine Mr. Wilshire per

Now we must confess that we do not like Comrade Wilshire's way of propaganda. He advertises his own pers thousand times more than he propagates Socialism. His egotism—and egotism is the dead enemy of Socialism as be unbounded. On one occasion our office boy counted the word "I" (standing for H. Gaylord Wilshire) 86 times in one The letters praising the great and greatest H. Gaylord Wilshire smally took up a very large part of the paper, and no true Socialist appreciated that. Nor will any Socialist appreciate the freak and buffoon methods of and his constant posing as the "Million sire Socialist." of millionaire Socialists they had in Ger many in the early days of the movement

nor the kind they have at present Yet, all this, while it must be stated, s not the question now

Wilshire's paper was surpressed primarily, because, in connection with all the paraphernalia mentioned, it printed bath-houses in every city and town of socialistic articles and was supposed to propagate socialism. And therefore there now. Public health also demands ery Socialist paper and publishing association in the country ought to voice its protest and send a letter expressing the same to Edwin C. Madden, the third asing them when they are sick. At the sistant postmaster general, and also to the congressmen representing the respec-

man of means, will take the case into the United States courts and settle the matter once for all. He does not seem to ford the protection of the law to such of take the affair very seriously, though its citisens as are unable to afford it and rather enjoys the additional advertis ing he gets out of it. The last sentence of his long article on the matter ten in his name vein reads: "Firs bona fide case of a free press suppress in America. Hurrah!"

But we take a different view of the decision and think it a dangerous prece dent. No doubt even the capitalist press is interested in this, and if the case is properly presented in some of the larger metropolitan papers, it will raise a that will compel the post department to back water

THE AIM OF .

The Social Democracy of America is tional movement of modern wage-workers sleep, more lessure, more education, and and brain are the producers of all interest of property rather than of men he rights of the tollers, although they

are in the great majority, are ignored Under present conditions and under whatever form of government the wage earner without means and without employment, no matter how much he may have produced previously by his toil, is pendent upon the man with means for

A vote for either of the old parties i a vote for a system that means luxury to the capitalists and minery to the masses

franchises to capitalists, who thereby use talking to em. They are slaves and

John D. Bocketeiler, the Standard Oil magnate, said to be the richest man in America, is reputed to be worth \$300. 690,000. He boasts of the first money be earned. A farmer paid him 25 cents field. Will he tell an anxious public how he earned the rest of his \$300,000,000?

Na Bocial Democrat would deny the sacred right of insurrection or force may rightly be met by force We look upon the contract system as mence. Besides, in this country the oppressed class has exactly the same contractors to bribe city officials on the political basis as the railing class, i a the ballot-and has the advantage of the greater number. Not to make use this would be criminal and stunid

The Socialists are distinguish

EDWARD BERNSTEIN

MDWARD BEENSTEIN, the man about whom there is a ion in Germany, and who at present is probably m and who at present is probably more ably, Karl Marx—Biward Rematein was both at Jewish parents.
January 6, 1840. Bi- tuther was a locomotive engineer. Biward effection in the Friedrich Werder granassum (a school on a par witter colleges), and afterwards worked in a bank for about (region) then became private secretary of Karl Hoechberg, a m rest deal of money to the Social Democratic party of Germany, and h liberality it was largely due that Socialist papers; could be started be towns. After the enactment of the Anti-Socialist law in Germany, Bernstein was expelled from that country. He went to fimile ed the official organ of the party, the Social-Demokrat, from 1861 1890. In 1888 Bernstein was expelled from Switzerland also and dis lived in London until last year, when the Prussian government and mew the order for his arrest, which meant that he was pardened. He then turned to Germany. Bernstein has written a few books, many p innumerable articles. He has size edited the official version of Lan works, to which he wrote a fine introduction. Bernstein is now alltime works of Friedrich Engels, who appointed him one of his emergence.

The book that has created the great controversy in the Social Di party of Germany is entitled: "Die Voraussetzungen des Reciellemes is Aufgaben der Bocial-Democratie" ("The Presuppositions of Socialism st Problems of the Social Democracy"). This book he wrote in defense of a of articles that had appeared in the Neue Zeit (New Time) on the "Pro -articles that culminated in the following senter

Socialisms—articles that culminated in the following sentences:

"The Social Democracy has neither to expect nor to wish a next approaching downtall of the existing economic system, if such is thesepit to be the product of a great devastating crisis. I openly declars that have not much concern nor use for what is commonly understood as the "ultimate aim of Socialism." This aim, whatever it may be, is of no importance at present—the MOVEMENT is of ALL Hards.

TANCE to ME. And by the term movement I understand not only the general movement of society, i. e., nocial progress, but also the political and economic agitation, for effecting this progress.

"If the Social Democracy would in the present state of molety actually obtain possession of the political power, it would at may be confronted by an unsolvable problem, it could not decree away capitalism; indeed, not even dispense with it; and also, it could not measure capitalism the security which it must needs have in order to perform its functions. Thus the question is raised whether this units with things would not nonstpose the realisation of Socialism to a new come day, or at least postpone it for generations to come. If under realisation of Socialism to a new come day, or at least postpone it for generations to come. If under realisation of Socialism to a next the present of the political power of socialism be understood the establishment of a cried, regulated communistic state of society, then this meems as yet very distinct to use. On the other hand, it is my firm belief that the present that the units of the progress of the progress of much Socialism, it not in the passes of the progress of the progress of the progress of much Socialism, it not in the passes of the progress of the progress of the progress of the progress of much Socialism, it not in the passes of the progress of the

Accordingly, Bernstein demands constant work for BUULALISTIC FORMS under the present system and expects this system to gradually into Socialism.

These views have been considered heretical, not only by many o Germany, but also by the erthodox workers all over the world. ries are even regarded as in contradiction of the teachines of Marriana Engels, although Bernstein tries at least PARTLY to prove his the the writings of Marx and Engels. Moreover, his opinions are especially less upon as having the tendency to take away the revolutionary fire (or the man cism) of the Socialist m: sees and thereby weaken their eather

This last contention may be right. I for one believe tast a cortain on of fanaticism is necessary for great things, and the Socialists, of An ca would have made infinitely bet'er progress if they could have premied; kitd of a beaven after death.

But to return to Berustein: It is clear that English life with its present character, knowledge of the English labor movement, and the work of ind German statisticians and political economists has had its effect on 1811 Bernstein. He does not belong to those comrades who say of the wh cisas literature, as the Kaliph is supposed to have said of the library of Alex andria, "Either its contents are the same as those of the Koran, and then it is superfluous or its contents are not the same, and then it is permicions and burned." Aithough Bernatan atood in close personal relations to Mark and Engels, he is not a "Marxist," as one is a member of a sect for whom all a are either "brothers" (comrades) or unbelievers. In this respect he is the direct of posite of many prominent Marxieta.

Bernstein indeed offers no new programme, but only a criticism of the old. He wishes to modernize Marxism and bring it into harmony with facts at points. Bernstein, however, does not act like certain theologians who retain the orthodox text, but put a different construction on the words. He goes to weak honestly, and admits that Marx really had much the same idea as Liebbnocht the instance, a generation after him. Mary was great, but even he is not inful and even on his teachings works the tooth of time. Besides what is imp his teaching, there are also many parts that are very much subject to decay. The Berustein wishes to cut off. He does not wish the teachings of Marx to be cepted dogmatically to articles of a creed, but as economic theses. In cert with the stagnation of the old Marxiam, the Berastein theory may be easily Marxiam thawed out and set to running.

Of course there are stanch comrades in Germany who are ready to me an auto da fe of Bernstein, figuratively speaking. He must be expelled from party. But it appeared in the Hanover convention in 1800 that it was not it ly a few cranks who flocked around Bernstein. Even then there was considerable number of influential comrades who defended him. The floor Germans were nearly all reckoned among his adherents. Aner, the party Yes I was one of the sturdiest fighters on his side. David, Pens, Prohme, Heine and others were also with him Vollmar could well say at the close of the convention, "The renewed attack of the 'party purifier' has been in obtained such an infinence in the party that it cannot be driven out of the cial Democracy. Bernstein's ideas may not have gained a comp but they are in a fair way to do so.

sent, Karl Kautsky, may have succeeded in Bernstein's great oppos the ranks of Bernstein's adherents in some places. Indeed many of his cla against Bernstein's book are just. Bernstein has injected new ideas in party, but he gives no suggestions for a new and better programme. In applicathis defect, Bernstein's pioneer work for the future of the Socialist propagatis very valuable, since he proposes the question: What can be the process. sults of the labor movement at the present time and in the next m Even Kantaky in some degree surrendered to Bernstein. James as

Bernstein may have been besten by a good majority at the S cratic convention in Luebeck last week and censured and furbidden to g gate his theories. But IDEAS cannot be fought and suppressed in a way, otherwise Socialism would have been suppressed long ago. And a striven for the sunramacy in the German Socialist move ception, exmat be suppressed by a simple majority vote of a party of the economic—evolutionary principle—which, by the way, does not exceed called revolutionary explaits, but rather includes them—is the heat input Karl Marx to his followers and therefore is bound to win.

The action of the princers in in-inguisting a rebellion against the imm is the only economic acciden-The action of the printers in inangurating a rebellion against the
socialistic tendesche of the Federated Trades' council is mid to be
eally the first sup in a general movement which is likely to foliow. It is
said that the host end shoemakers,
the painters and other unions are
auxious for a change of policy. While
there is little feasible but that the leaders of the Federated Trades' council
who are flecialists are extract, and
houset in their attempt to further the
interests of arguminal inher, yet other
manifelds manifeld that it is confrary
to the principle of the American
Telescates of Leave to mix polition
with unionism and that they will in-

ism is the only economic ages will make ALL laboring men if the trades' union men included.

A mass meeting of the study negio to bronze leed metter of the Street, whose term engin Street, ber. Then a pinteent

Stand Co.

MATIC MY LESSENG SU.

- WISCONSIN.

A. S. EDWARDS

Paper of the Pederated Trades Council

in it cannot remove and to early one it is not been subscribed for by a lab but earl felicle. Yourtry amounts

is the number of this paper. If the number on your wropper is 100 year subscription expires with the next week's paper. Please recov

at Misselies Post-offen as i Matter, Aust, 59, 1901.

ME, WAUKEE, SATURDAY, OCT. 19, 1901.

HERALDRIES. &

Seefallem sims to make no man poor ent rather to make all men rich

The best there is in government is So distie. The greatest need is more So

When the workingmen realise the par they have had in building civilization, lask aut for the avalanche!

are is nothing under the stars that and amenable to change-except per the narrow notions of the mike

Ten't there something wrong with th theift" argument when you see that thing find themselves "skinned to a fina

Addressing the Hull House Woman's The Sweatshop," Miss Jane Adas suggested as the principal remedy the metronising of stores using the labels of the labor and consumers' leagues.

A poor man may be just as moral and intelligent as a rich man. But the standing in the community of neither is fixed by his character or intelligence. That of the first is determined by his poverty; that of the other by his property.

met that labor alone does not create VALUE, that other things are necessary. as land, air, water, annahlne, etc., rample of quibblings - The things exist apart from value and will needuce value by themselves.

All education that is "tainted" with sm is a failure. That is the op-uof capitalists. The same interested that all education that is tainted with experatition is an unqualified success.

A nation that would "establish fustice. insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense and promote the general welfare," must carry democracy into adustry. No government can carry out that programme without going squarely

It is said that the use of a new word, "aleight," has become so common in correspondence that telegraph clerks are of ficially instructed to read it "all right" and not to accept it unless paid for as two words. Any other course might have rious influence on the dividends of a more corporation like the Western Union.

These atrenpous Americans who have nore patriotism than common sense and how! ggainst the unpronouncable names "foreign element, that the country now has a President with a nama that is pronounced in half a down different ways. This "foreign" name according to the President himself, is pronounced Rose y veit.

Comrades you often find yourselves next to the man whose objection to Socialism is that it requires "perfect" men to make it practicable. Ask him if it len't wiser to work for such a system than to defend and vote for a system that makes men imperfect? What a fine compliment they pay to Socialism wheat they say "it would do very well for men who were perfect!"

When the carping, comfortable critics of socialism, drunk with their own verdty, quit raving and begin to reflect they will discover that It is no longer the maticable theory they have supposed it to be, but a profound and burning ques which the doubt and indecision of tion growing out of economic facts, bebefore the morning sun

enly just form of government will it which carries democracy into inas Socialism proposes. All forms ent the world has yet had on failures because they have to do this. A form of governmen a species for four thousand mil and a failure for twenty mil of wealth producers, is not a finalmatter where it sxists.

estion just now shearbing the of Cincinnations is breed. A measure there has entered into one with the large retailers for the large retailers for the large retailers for

The only difference between capitalist extertion and highway robbery is thus the one is legalised and made respectabl by our capitalistic laws, while the other

The usual clamor of "Reform" that is the motto of every capitalist party before every election is simply a dishonest bid the votes, for these parties represen the classes that cannot consistently pose so-called property rights of any kind And without a change or a violation of "property rights" no real reform is Therefore there is only one possible. arty that can effect real reforms and this is the Social Democratic party.

"Socialism in America! Pooh, pooh It is impracticable and impossible!" says "It is opposed to the genius of American Institutions!" says another and both imagine the entire matter is set tled. But, homehow, to the poorly-concealed dismay of the class frauds and the apologists who hoodwink the people, socialism strikes its roots deeper and deeper into American soil and the American mind and its opponents are incapable of turning the tide.

Secretary Gage is reported to have said that he knows of twenty-five banking jobs each worth \$25,000 a year that are waiting for competent young men. If it i true that twenty-five such jobs are open to twenty-five competent men, why is it that wenty-five men who have grown haldheaded behind the bank counters are not promoted? Or are we to understand that the business of hanking is generally in incompetent hands? Mr. Gage's talk sounds very much like the "job-for-every man-who-wants-it" twaddle.

The predatory rich can see no safety for themselves in the world except in hattelions and batteries. And when you stop to think about it, it becomes transparently clear that there would be no safety for them if the batteries were dis mantled and the battalions disarmed. The study of history, free from the inter pretations of the schools, reveals the fact that the power of the rich to plande the people and ravige the world has always depended on their ability to control governments in their own interest. And so you find them invariably among those who shout the leadest for "our" country "our" flag and "our" institutions. And why shouldn't they? It's quite "nat

miles long that did not move a single car all last week. It runs from the coal fields at Brazil to Muncie, is knowe as the Chicago & Southeastern and is owned hy a Chicago lawyer camed Crawford Workmen refuse to allow the engines to move until long overdue wages are paid. The men declare that they have had no hy them at Muncie and other places. Trainmen, telegraph operators and ever section men have quit their posts, so that parties who hold it also have no doub, the only people on duty on the entire line are clerks in the general offices at Mun-cle, Ind. They have out been paid and, with the rest. The mails slong the en letters. Then justead of paying the men what is due them, the company started an everland service with wagons. Here is an instance where a government that had any concern for workingmen would interpose in their behalf

Socialism in Few Words.

pation of the human race from the follies and vices of an imperfect condition of society, in which the workers, even though fully employed, are in large num and the ollers hold the mastery over lux urious plenty.

It proposes to do this by abolishing the wage system as it now exists and correct ing the unequal distribution of the prod ucts of social exertion by substituting public or collective control and ownership of the means of pre netten and distribu tion to place of private ownership and control.

The means of production and distribution are the indispensable means of life Included in these means are the landthe bounty of nature; also social capita tools, machinery, mills, factories, mines, etc-which is rightfully an inheritance and joint possession, and without which the race reverts to the precarious modes of aubalatence which distinguishes our ivilised state from that of the savage

Socialiata regard civilization as the et forced organization of food production and distribution. This is the funds mental fact lo social economy and prog ress. From subsisting on wild nots and fruit and wild game, man has advanced to the cultivation of plants and animals and the storage and regulated distribu

tion of food anpplies. Distribution, however, is glaringly nn equal and unjust. While the workers starre the drones are surfeited. Pro duction, through invention and the com hination of private capitals, as wall through the modern factory system, has, in a large number of industries, become well-nigh perfected; but private property in the means of production and the wast system maintain the unequal distribution This condition, So cialists hold, can only be corrected by the common ownership of preductive capt tal and the organization of industry upon a basis of co-operation, insurin tion for man instead of peofit.

the debate on "immediate demands," or toinary Socialism with a capital R and was a science as fixed as the law of gravitation, without variability or possi-bility of change, predicted the break-up of the capitalist system and the establishment of the co-operative con wealth within three years from that time. Few of the statements made in that convention failed to arouse debate. The one here referred to was among the few, and the fact that little notice was paid to it was doubtless due to its plain abanrdity.

In the Challenge of September - 11 there appeared a short article from which we extract the following:

which we extract the following:

"The series of articles by I. Ladoff which recently appeared in the Bocian-Democratic Herald are, I understand, being irsoed in book form. I have not yet seen a copy of the book, but I had the misfortune to read the articles as they oppeared in the paper named. Mr. Ladoff, apparently, wishes to be the leading apostle of the Bernstein cult in this country, and there is some consolation in remembering that so long as he holds that position the 'Marxiata' need not worry. In the articles in question, this spostle of Bernstein-Ism, in language as clear each proverbial mnd, or, let us say, the economic analyses of a certain lady, tried to show that the 'Marxiata' are wrong in their conceptions of the science and obligsophy of Scialium. their conceptions of the science and philosophy of Socialism, and proved to the satisfaction of most thinking per-sons his ignorance alike of philosophy and science." This language, which we are expected

to regard as criticism from a high source in the Socialist movement, betrays an entire ignorance of the work of Comrade Ladoff, notwithstanding the writer's they originally appeared in the Herald. is not criticism, but very unfair and frivolona cavilling. The "Passing of Capitalism" did not appear for three weeks subsequent to the Challenge notice, which fact gives us the spectacle of a Socialist publisher attempting to preindice his readers against a Socialist book in advance of its publication, certrinly a very onnaual proceeding to say

But the interesting point to be remenbered is that it was the editor of the Challenge who in a convention of Social wealth to be only three years away Nearly three months have passed since that venture in the line of prophecy was made and the co-operative commonwealth at the present writing seems to be no less removed than in July-well.

We have referred to the Indianapolis incident merely to show that one need not be at all discouraged by the not seen when he scribbled his con-demnation. The truth about this book of Ladoff's is that every Socialist will find in the collection of essays a mental men much less modest in the movement. by the spirit of dogmatism, who asserts the Co-operative Commonwealth attain-1901, is strong presumptive evidence of real merit. No anch puerie claims being set up by the writer of 'The Passing of 'aprtaliam," but instead of these a cain; thoughtful, yes, even "philosophic" trest ment of a great variety of aubjects more the idiosyncracies of a successful bill botton of value to Socialist literature then much of the contemporaneous chaff that passes temporarily unchallenged as Socialist propagauda shall have been for

USEFUL PRINCIPLES OF LOGIC. ty Thomas Bernford, Price, 15 cents, 50 pages. Tagebiatt Publishing Co., 8an Francisco.

Socialist movement, none are more use ful to Socialist speakers and writers that his last "Geeful Principles of Logic." There is condensed in its fifty six pages just the information and instruction that Socialists need and its value bas only to be known to insure for it a large sale To give our readers some idea of its practical utility we quote a few pas sages from the book:

"The following is a good example of "The following is a good example of the way facts are often jugged. Carroll D. Wright, in his 'Evolution of Industry,' anys that between 1800 and 1830 the increase in the number of persons working in gainful occupations in all industries in the United States was 176.07 per cent, while the increase in population was only 99 16 per cent.

"The fact is that the figures for 1800 included the 4then sincera per of the included the then the naures for 1800 included the then slaves as part of the population, but not as workers, but in the ambaquent consuses they are included as workers, thus making it appear that there were over 4,000,000 more people employed than in 1880.

that there were over 4,000,000 more people employed than in 1880.

'The following is a good example of reasoning in a circle: A man stated that 'it's no use wasting your time talking Socialism; the conditions are not ripe for it.' When saked in what respect they ware not ripe, he replied, 'Oh, the people are not educated up to it.' That is it is useless trying to educate the people because they are not educated up to it.' That is it is useless trying to educate the people because they are not educated; or, in other words, we can't teach them the subject until they know it.

"Prof. Rosa delivared a lecture on 'Machine Production,' and after alinding to the great displacement of Isbor hy machinery, said that 'the remedy was in technical education so that the displaced persons could learn to manage the machinery.' Is this not deep reasoning for a aniversity professor? Let us assume, for argument's asks, that a mechine enables, ten men to do as much were at 100 men without the machine on the subject of the place.

the labor question the all-important topic of discussion.

I watched closely the organisation of the American Bailway under in the Northwest. Its first and only encounted by the Count Northern Bailway system. In my opinion, this strike accurred on the Genet Northern Bailway system. In my opinion, this strike with its immediate success and final dire consequences has no parallel for let dramatic intensity in the satistic bearing the south the conditions along the entire history of the modern labor movement.

Labor conditions along the entire history of the modern labor movement.

Labor conditions along the entire history of the modern labor movement.

Labor conditions along the entire history of the money and particularly among the poorly mid and unorganised handress of labor, and hance the American Bailway union organisem found ready converts to their new and plausible theories for a speedy and wholes are remedy of existing wrongs. When conditions were worst the president of the Great Northern, James J. Hill, having just returned from Enrope, declared in a newspaper interview that by comparison with European labor, the men challs system received almost princely salaries.

This unwise declaration caused a revolt

his system received almost princely saries.

This unwise deciaration caused a revolt from St. Paul to the Pacific coast and the employes decided npoo s general tienp of the road.

The men, most of whom had been admitted into the America o Railway union very recently, were determined to strike first and discuss grievances with the officers afterwards. A few days later this was done.

cers afterwards. A lew say, was done.

For the first time lo the history of the Northwest the strikers had the moral support and sympathy of the general public. Business and professional men, the men's instances, the public. Business and professional mea, farmers, and, in many instances, the clergy, denounced the greed and nar-rowness of the railroad corporations. In most cases where angines were "killed" and cars uncoupled it was done by substantial citizens and not by employes of the railroad.

The men then demanded a conference

the radroad.

The men then demanded a conference and a settlement by arbitration. President J. J. Hill, shrewder than his subordinates, being nrged by numerous resolutions and demands from chambers of commerce, manufacturers' associations and prominent citizens, agreed to a conference with the employes.

Contrary to previous practice, the meeting was held in public. Reporters, prominent business men and politicians were invited. The conference soon became a debate between Presidnt Hill, for the Great Northern railroad, and Eugene V. Debs, on behalf of the strikers. It was a battle of keen intellects and became intensely dramatic at certain points. President Hill realized that the business of his road was paralyzed and, at competing points rapidly going to rival roads: the prospects for divideuds were growing worse each day of the strike and, if the public could be made believe that the demands of the Amician Bathway nous were abourd, the tide ican Railway union were absurd, the fide of opinion might yet be insped in favor of the company.

of the company.
On the other hand, Debs saw that if this strike was lost bis carefully-evolved plans for the eatablishment of a general railroad organization would be forever lost. The conference gave bim a much desired opportunity. Diplomatic, keen, and snave at all times, he was fully equal to the occasion, and when the newspaper accounts of the conference rankes) the public the strike was more popular than ever. Hill finally submitted to the inevitable and conceded many of the strikers demands. He did not, however, resognize the American Railway union as an organization.

If ence the triumph of the American Railway union was lant short-lived. The lifated convention of the order was held in the spring of 1894, when the Pullman strike was ordered and all the employes on roads hanling Pullman cars were called out in sympathy.

Meaowshile the railroad managers profing by the experience of the Great Northerry were fully prepared to meet the On the other hand, Dehs saw that if

were discharged and blacklisted by the mousands, many of them being complete, or driven out of their trades. It was a most tragge conclusion of an intensely framatic struggle.

The American Railway union was, in many respects, a radical departure from the accepted trade-union form of organization. Its brief, although dramatic areer teaches a lasting lesson. Wage-carners onght to realize that an autonomous trade-union, thoroughly disciplined, a the most effective means for improving labor's condition.—Frank Valesh in American Federationist.

Woman's Progress in Germany.

Minna Caner, president of the Progressive Women's Clubs of Germany, writes in the Chicago Record-Herald on the prospective political and intellectual emancipation of women. She says: To organized women throughout the world we are able to speed the glad tidings that therman women are about to accure to omen are about to secure teriman women are about to secure po-tional and intellectual emancipation. Re-sponsible assurances have been given us that the forthcoming session of the im-perial reichstag, which is destined to leg-islate on many questions of mighty na-tional import, will cap its achievements by conferring on women the rights of free speech, heretofore the private mo-nepoly of men.

by conferring oo women the rights of free speech, heretofore the private monopoly of men.

No longer will the attitute books of the fatheriand be disgraced by the law which declares that "women and children are objects" who must be debarred from public season of political topics. To our American aisters, the hardy pioneers of womao's independence, this may not appeal as a very substantial victory, but to us it means an sevance amounting to a revolution from centuries of prejudice. In Bertin this week a scene was witnessed that has done more for the liberation of Germao womeo than a whole denessed that has done more for the libera-tion of German women than a whole de-cade of agitation. The absurd indignities heaped we pur biennial congress by the police authorities have won for na a thousand influential adherents in nnex-pected quarters. The spectacle of sword-bedecked officers standing guard over our deliberative seasions was not an inviting deliberative sessions was not an inviting picture to a community living in the supposed enloyment of personal liberty. We hardly hoped that the persecution would prove a blessing in disguise and I venture to suggest that its anthors did not

fure to suggest that its authors did not hope so.
"Radicalism," however, must still be the watchword of German womankind, so long immured is conditions that will not yield before soft words and modest aspirations. The heaven light of hope hurns brightly for us. For the first time in German history women have been is vited by one of the great publical parties to stand side by side with men on the campaign platform. Our universities are caring of the clock of medievation and opening their does to girls. The processions have been invaded by made at that the washing is our exclusive spaces. We feel at last that we are within reach of the ideals insulated by made & Anthony and Trances William.

address desired at Herress servently by Wayne SacVengs, formerly United Brains afterney general?

While we must, of course, always in seat upon the one vital distinction between true and false American patrictism, recognizing only so true that which possesses the chiest spirit, and rejecting as false that which does not possess it, we must also recepting that such a subject erac he properly discussed only with that illberal and cathelic feeling which makes the amplest showakes for difference of opinion.

There is no reason why we should not chemfany sensit that the autrolling consideration in the immediate present is that of stoney.

Assuming, therefore, that we must deal with conditions as they exist; I have thought it might be useful to call the attention of our use of business to the commercial value of ethical ideals in American politics.

If it is possible to satisfy them the charishing of such ideals may be of pecuality advantage—may be, in truth, treated as a commercial used—they may appreciate the windom of ceasing their efforts to destroy them, and may be persuaded to help in the good work of meintaining them, and of extending their beneficest influence.

It is not difficult to noderstand why the free government under which we are privileged to live especially needs the influence of ethical ideals in the conduct of life, or why we may possibly incur danger if wa are without the protection and

absuming, therefore, that we must deal the office double of the other of the content of the present the mythe and the present the myther and the present the whatever during a gainst each other of the possession of the government. It is not difficult to noderstand why the free government under which we are reviewed to live opposite the whatever durings called by whatever name, inheriting or seking whatever partisan organizations, the alignment of the two great political divisions of American voters, who will sooner or later struggle against each other for the possession of the government, to which, under the other, and that alignment of the two great political divisions of American voters, who will sooner or later struggle against each other of the possession of the government, will inevitably be npon the basis of the contented and the discontented will be ranged under one bauner, and the party of the discontented will be ranged under the other, and that alignment of the two great political divisions of American voters, who will sooner or later struggle against each other of the possession of the government, will inevitably be npon the basis of the contented and the discontented will be ranged under one bauner, and the party of the discontented will be ranged under the other, and that alignment of the two great political and those they will be and the discontented will be ranged under the other, they are desired that the decision of the contented which we are deviced that a discontent will be ranged under the other, and that alignment of the two great political and the party of the discontented will be ranged under the other, and the discontent will stead of the cliniary induced the same which we great political and the party of the discontented will be ranged under the other will be a present the party of the discontent will be under which we have prev

A SCHOLAR'S IGNORANCE

In the fall of 1899 Dr. Lester F. Ward, called by many academicians "the Ward, called by many academicans "the American Spencer," delivered a special course of lectures on "Pure and Applied Sociology" at Leland Btanford Junior university. Among the small number of sindents that registered for that course were three Socialists, including the writer. We made it our point to take as much of our sociological work together as towards.

as possible.

It goes without eaying that the course of lectures by Dr. Ward was excellent and instructive in many ways. All who joined the class considered it a privilege to listen to the venerable old man on a n to the venerance

of broad knowledge and a high his two lectures every day american Cycle com. American Locomotive of homao welfare and manimum love for that human american agricultural merican love for that human american love for that human love for the love for t topic so full of human interest. Himself reart, his two lectures every day preathed a spirit of intense devotion to the cause of numao weitare and main-fested a hurning love for that human progress which Socialista are striving to 411ain-progress that luchdes human appiness as well as the achievementa that make np our modern capitalistic

vilization. We were particularly delighted with We were particularly deligated with the ecture on "Applied Sociology." The last few lectures were a sort of resume, and in language strong and clear the scholarly author and accentist proved be-yond doubt that Socialists were the only yond doubt that Socialists were the only rational beings in the present irrational order, the only persons that aimed to bring about a social state in which the human apecies would heat be preserved. But to the great mortification of our little coterie Dr. Ward expressed his advocacy of Socialism in a manner that was far other than complimentary to the Socialist movement. He stated that he did not a some with the many nyranized Sofar other than complimentary to the So-cialist movement. He stated that he did not agree with the many organised So-cialists who aimed at a grand "dividing Dominion Ir cialists who aimed at a grand "dividing Dominion Ir philosophy, in order to make the achieve-ments of man subservient to human in-terests, it would be necessary to estab-lish a watern of collective ownership. ish a system of collective ownership. One of the group, who is oow well known in the movement, put the follow-ing questions to the distinguished lec-turer:

turer:
"Dr. Ward, will you kindly tell us which organized Socialist movement or standard Socialist book advocates a system of 'dividing up' the property of this nation? Is it not true that your sociological conclusions are embodied in the plat-furm and literature of the Socialist which Dr. Ward made the follow-

ing naive reply:
"I am not acquainted with Karl Marx's 'Capital,' and I never had tha time to make a study of Socialism. 'Merrie England' is the only book on Socialism I ever read, and I endorse every word of it. More than that I do not know."

know."
To say the least, we were astonished. Dr. Ward's unpretentious answer explained why there are so many learned men who oppose Socialism.

As a memento of the occasion, the Socialist group presented Dr. Ward with a copy of Prof. Sombart's "Socialism and Social Ideals in the Nineteenth Century."—Wm. Edilin in the Comrade.

Hungarian Rapid Telegraph.

The new Hungarian system of telegraphy has proved a marvelous success. The system has been installed between Budanest and Finne, a distance of 37 miles, and is in practical working order at a speed of 40,000 words an hour. The miles, and is 40,000 words an non-at a speed of 40,000 words an non-menance are written in Roman ch ters and require no transcription, tiations are in progress for eliabli the system in France and German the system in France and German the system. The left trial between

The Prosperity of the Trusts.

The crusts get their full share of "presperity," no matter how much the real of
the people get. Since January 1 of this
year the so-called "indoatrial corporations" have declared dividends that
amount to \$200,756,705.

The table by months follows:
January 11,06,000
February 11,06,000
March 25,106,000
April 25,106,000

in Locomotive pfd.

Magricultural Chem
n Beet Sugar pfd.
n Iron & Steel pfd.
n Iron Magricultural Chem
n Beet Sugar pfd.
n Iron Magricultural
Poematic Service
Smelting ness

International Pump

Oth saward pro

P. Lorillard pro

Pennsylvania Sait

Republic Iron and Steel pro

Proctor & Gamble pro

Royal Baking Powder pro

Safety Car Heating & Lighting

Sloss-Shaffeld pro

Trew Directory P. & B.

U. B. & Paper pro

Union Perry

Union Switch & Signal

Union Switch & S

Total COPPER MINING

Total

in the second freeze of the first of the fir

secalerated, so much the worse these sense peace of the West did not make tood for the monstrous the rise and connect for the monstrous the rise and connect for the mane ractories. It is is the thin purpose to corrupt the main of waste in useless etca the resources of a country one was economy can regent to much the worse for the Chi-The main thing is that there is the fuctories of America and and, shows all, that the atock may holders realize fat dividenda, the Chinese should take it into and to turn these weapons against set, against elvilization—so much like the configuration. Last June a reset Emrepoun firm in China enim filibustaring sent arms to the And the povernments are not to private men in mad and crimatect. That is the reason why we ayallow danger—a military dantities.

in any service in the construction of the construction of a construction of the constr against the establishment of a spinner in Havre, especially if it should be perfected plant. For would not that be a danger also? The machine danger Every increase of the productivity of himan labor a any point of the globe is a danger!

interesting the cost of his majorative residence in the capitalists will not shrink in the capitalists will show and the saminitated destination as one of the invitable was animous in their anninitated destination at the capitalist will soon come to read a should be shown and a candals; they destinated a shown and a candals; they are to forwalds and candals; they are to forwalds are apportant of the town of the work of commercial expension will then be, as colanisation proper, simply a publication of the work of candals the process of the production of the work of candals; they are to forwald a large of the production of the work of a candal to the ca

ica.

Socialism insures the nationa against the crises of cosmopolitan progress. It issues particularly Europe against the consequences of the development or the rejuvenation of other continents.

sours of labor. Far from reduction to slaves of the factory, they they they the condition of the mil-Bastern laborers near the level of the Western laborers. The petier of starvation wages an wholly disappear. Same time the consumptive the Calnese masses would be an Prancisco Strike Ended.

have yellow danger—a military danthy the West is engaged in transthy the Mest is engaged in transthy the Mest is engaged in transthy the Mest is an addingerous intion China, but we shall help the
to manufacture them. And as
ther industries, such as spinning,
etc., shall we endeavor to crothat are best adapted to the
consumer? No. If more profits
is 'rialized by ruining the same inthese in the West, it will be
mathered in the men and the capitalist of the
mathered in the cost of his mainmathered in the cost of his mainmathered in the mathered in the remedy. I know very
that at present all Socialist parties
manimous in their summittgated demathered in the remedy. I know very
that at present all Socialist parties
manimous of all colonial policy. But I
meanimous of all colonial policy.

Commercial expansion will then beis colonization proper, simply a pubmarvice. Let us assume for a mosit that this policy was carried out
to China, recognized as incapable of
merciting herself, divided into protecrates or simply into apheres of liftirates or simply into apheres of liftithat case, the time of capitalist fillinfining would be past. Every tradirate be practically responsible to the
way of his country, and every country
international laws, for any importation
arms into Chinese territory.

heen invited by those most vi-ceted in the labor difficulties and some solution by which it conditions of commerce and and prosperity of this commu-ter rearmed, I took hold of the leasditions of commerce and and prospectly of this community renamed, I took hold of the lime. It now, gives me grant forth, after carrially considerations and controversy, that I are view of both the Dray-cause of Can Francisco and the of Tounsters and Ofty artists, and utility full discussions are conditions were survived to both and that I am answer (of both constanting the total constanting from the teamsers of the teamsers, strike and and heaving on an Governier of Californies, and and heaving to an Governier of Californies.

THE WORKER AND THE TRAMP

Heaven bless you, my friend— You, the man who won't sweat; Here's a quarter to spend. If you did but mend,
My job you would get;
Heaven bless you, my frie On you I depend For my work, don't forget;— Here's a quarter to spend. Your course I commend, Nor regard with regret— Heaven bless you, my friend. My hand I extend.
For I loss you, you bet;-Here's a quarter to spend. Ahl you comprehend
That I ove you a debt;
Eaven bless you, my friend,
Eaven a question to spend.
—Jack Leaden in The Con

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

ed 50 cents, for which send THE SOCIAL HERALD Way alles to our your

empulsory government.

Onlinctivism emploaines the seed also 7 a sociel onter in which the first Lie, institutions is subordinated to our aon good. Hence, collectivism

The inquiry started by the international Bureau in Brussels for the purpose of ascertaining whether an international invenent against the Boer war could be inaugurated has brought negative asswers from all sidea. Hyndman holds that g present all attempts of the luternational Congress in stop the war would be fruitleas Singer. Auer and Kantaky of Germany, Ferri of Italy, Jaures and Gues de of France and Fauques of Switzerland have given similar replies. DENMARK,—The Roandinavian Trade Union Congress, held in Copenhagen, heard the following interesting reports: Denmark—At the end of 1800, the Bocialist party was represented by 14 deputies, 2 senators, 556 communal councilors, 56 municipal conneilors, 74 members of the tax committee. Copenhagen alone has 17 Socialist conneilors. Forty-three thousand Socialist votes were cast, and in Copenhagen.

penhagen alone has 17 Socialist conn-citors. Forty-three thomand Socialist votes were cast, and in Copenhagen \$3000 for the election exponses, were collected in one single day. Social-demokraten has a daily circulation of 45,000 copies, and the aggregate daily sale of Socialist papers amounts to 1,000,000 copies. Socialdemokraten advocates the formation of a Pan-Ger-tran coefficient. 1,000,000 copies. Socialdemokrater advocates the formation of a Pan-German coalition of workers as a step toward the infernational nnion. Sweden: 1150 nnions, with 67,000 members, are in existence: 41,000 members belong to the national federation of unions. The forenworkers and types do not belong to the national federation—18 union papers. The Socialist party counts 44, 100 members in 75 localities—but three-fourths of them are as yet excluded from suffrage. Only one Socialist deputy, Branting, in the Legislature, electically the heip of the small traders. ITALY.—Count Jacini declares in his official "Report on the Situation of Farmers in Italy" that their position is worse than that of the slaves of ancient Rome.—The Socialists of Milan is aned a new organ. La Lega del Contadini (The Farmers' League).—Bixty-six locals of the Socialist party have approved of the tactics advocated by the national committee and the deputies and only ten locals are opposed to them.

narional committee and the deputies and only ten locals are opposed to them.

The general committee of the Socialists party defines its position in these words: "In harmony with the parliamentary group we express our conviction that we cannot place the least confidence in a government which is the representative of class interests directly opposed to those of the proletariat. But in view of the present political and economic chadities of the country, the parliamentary group is authorised to consent to such measures and reforms as tend to further the normal development of the class structional development of the class structional distribution of the proletariat.

WITHERICAND.—The Socialists in Hers held mans meetings protesting against the reactionary policy of the government using police and militim against its own cliness in the interest of the second of the mans protest in the control of the man and the mans and the man

The Movement Abroad I for the property of the

SOCIALIST BAKERS OF By CHARLOTTE TELLER CITY (

CITY OF BRUSSELS.

Seventeeo years ago, lo Brussela, seven workmen put \$2.50 apiece into a common month of the founding of a co-operative bakery, writes. Charicote Teiler in the bakery, writes. Charicote Teiler own demand the profession of loaves which should be of good floor, well baked and nadulterated. This desires that the shown the prevailing market production constituted a "benefit" found for the members. The returns allow the prevailing market production constituted a "benefit" flund for the members. The returns allow the process of that co-operative company who get good floor, and the process of the co-operative base of that co-operative company who get good floor, which have taken the form of in marance against death, sickness and lack of employment. Each week 200,000 controls which have taken the form of in marance against death, sickness and lack of employment. Each week 200,000 controls which have taken the form of in marance against death, sickness and lack of employment. Each week 200,000 controls the production constituted a "benefit" flund four the price of bread, and as that means great lose when running on a large scale of bread, and as that means great lose when running on a large scale of bread is they are one and the same.

"It has been apposed," says a modification on a large scale of bread to consider the production on a large scale of bread to consider the process of the co-operative was established by workingmen, and today has a member of the members that they are not all converse of the members that they are not all converse of the members that they are not all converse of the members that they are not all converse of the members in Parliament and city and the price of bread, and as that means great lose when running on a large scale of boundary to the production on a large scale of bread to consider the process of the converse of the same.

"It has been apposed," says a modification on a large scale of bread in consideration and their process of the consumers and producer in the process of the consumers

What are You Doin' for 'Em?

Its own clines and militia

It thought at first 'as 'ow you was one
constituted. The forestations
is in the process of the inner
constitution. The forestations
is in the process of the inner
constitution of the consti

Coal Trust Growing.

Coal Trust Grewing.

Another step in the trustification of the roal industry. The Clarkaburg Fool couppany has assumed unnecable and coutrol of the properties of nine formerly independent coal and coke companies in West Virginia. The new company has a rapital stock of \$3,000,000. The directors are James T. Gardiner, T. Moore Jackson, W. H. Baldwin, Jr., Walter G. Oakman, Charles T. Barner, George W. Young. August Belmont, Charles R. Fint and C. W. Watson.

The new company, it is announced, will work in harmony with the Fairmont Coal company, which was organised a year ago with a capital of \$5,000,000 to take over all she mines between Mergantown and Monogah along the western fork of the Monogapabia, and in which the Watsons of Fairmont are the leading aprits.

Practically all of the developed coal

the Watsons of Fairmont are the leading spirits.

Practically all of the developed coal lands in the Monongahela valley are new controlled by the four corporations formed during the last two years—the Pittsburg Coal company, capitalised at \$64,000,000, the Monongahela River Coal and Coke company, capitalised at \$40,000,000; the Fairmont Coal coupury and the Clarkaburg Fuel company, capitalised at an anall independent companies operation on the river in Pennsylvania and its attituent companies of the Sizel Turkaburg Statituent form the river.

Socialists in Legislation.

Socialists in Legislation.

The attention of the working class invited to the measures introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature by the representatives of the Borislist party James P. Carey and Frederick O. McCartney, who by their voice and vote have defunded the rights of the wage-working class:
The raining of the select age to shot inh child labor.
The protection of railress amployee and their families.
For reducing the hours of taking maleculary employee.
For the incorporation of the familiary and referendum lates or influence.
For the right of this is important to the familiary and referendum lates or influence.
Also sturserous hills the meaning after the first training of the second protection of the familiary as levy.

The second of the second control of the second control

Dalo state committee of the Soparty has seat the following comparty on the Socialist the position of cashier.

The following charters: Hinds State
committee, Netraska Scate committee,
New York State committee, New York State committee,
New York State committee,
New York State committee,
New York State committee,
New York State committee,
New York State committee,
New York State committee,
New York State committee,
New York State committee,
New York State committee,
New York State committee,
New York State committee,
New York State committee,
New York State committee,
New York State committee,
New York State committee,
New York State committee,
New York State committee,
New York State committee,
New York State committee,
New York State committee,
New York State committee,
New York State committee,
New York State committee,
New York State committee,
New York State committee,
New York State committee,
New York State committee,
New York State committee,
New York State committee,
New York State committee,
New York State committee,
New York State committee,
New York State committee,
New York State committee,
New York State committee,
New York State committee,
New York State Committee,
New York State Committee,
New York State Committee,
New York State Committee,
New York State
Ne

The Preachers Flunked.

Comrade Rugene V. Debs spoks last fleuday to a tremendous audience in the public park at Portsmysht, O., in apite of the preachers of the preachers of the city, who had denounced him and, declared he would not be allowed by speak. The local papers had she done the same thing. In his address Comrade Debs challenged the preachers to face him and make good their lying charges and the crowd cherest trying charges and the crowd chered tunnilmously. Instead of mobiling him, as the preachers had tried their best to incite the people to do, they were with him from start to finish. At the close the crowd surged to the stand to sign the petition to put the Socialat party county ticket on the hallot and fitty-four more signatures were obtained than needed. The city is all attred up and everybody now says it is up to the preachers to accept his challenge or stand branded as liars and cowards. He put the preachers in the hole they dug for him. If they do not meet him they are convicted of cowardice and if they do—well, they will be paralyzed. Comrade Eugene V. Debs spoka

Socialist Maconerchor Concert.

If any proof of the great popularity of he Milwankee Socialist Macnarchor If any proof of the great popularity of the Milwankee Socialist Maennerchor thad been wanting, the splendid demonstration of last Sunday must have been very gratifying to everybody. In the afternoon the big West Side Turn hall aspacked with \$000 peopla to disten to the greaternoon which was excellenly rendered under the direction of Herr H. Hastaldt, assisted by the Liedertafel "Freshelt" of Chicago, led by Prof. O. Geranch and Bach's orchestra. The presentation of a handsome banner to the society by Miss Moca Bochert in behalf of the ladies, also of a scarf pin with diamond setting to Prof. Sirfeldt, in recognition of his long and faithful services added greatly to the interest of the occasion. Delegations of Socialists from Chiadded greatly to the interest of the occa-sion. Delegations of Socialists from Chi-cago, Racine and other points were pres-ent. The programme was admirably ar-ranged and not the least attractive fea-tures were the mion readered by Hugo Bach, Theodore Kelbe, Frita Fischer and Oarl Boempuer. The celebration closed with a ball in the evening.

GENERAL NOTES.

A new breach has been organized at Lehigh, Ia.

Terre Haute has been chosen as head-quarters of the Socialist party in Indi-ana.

Fram, an influential Norwegian paper of the Northwest, published at Fargo, M. D., has come out for the Socialist

The Bocinifit Labor party failed in get on the ballot in California on account of lack of signatures to its petition. This leaves only one Socialist ticket in the field.

At Montville, Coun., where no Socialist votes were cast last November, Comrade J. M. Derwin, candidate for selectman, received 16 votes. The total vyse of the town was about 600.

The debate between Morris Hillquit, the York, and a deleonite named leave, at figringfield, Mass., was won by far farmer, according to the vote of the malance. Hillquit spoke for the Social-

at party.

J. field Wilson will be joined in his much through the Pacific Coast states by Chargedes W. H. Wise, J. H. Hollingsworth and Carl D. Thompson. They suggest to maintain a continuous circuit's California for several smooths.

It E. Whitock, People's party presimal electr of Vermont, and D. H. J. mass., national committeemen for the case, have whosled into line with any flocialist party, and say that all terms Populates of Vermont are now seeing socialism.

Two Rivers, Wis., Daken and S. Born; for presimal flows.

Two Rivers, Wis., Daken B. Born; for presimal flows.

The Rivers For national for the presimal flows.

The Rivers For national for the presimal flows.

Carlot Allege.

A most bell out arrest Section arranged by the months of a control of the control

The Bocialists believe in insurance, but me serviced that the evolution of human fire and needs call for a readjustication. It he interests of the people are not ideatical with those of the people are not ideatical with those of the corporations. It is only a question of time before the corporations must give way. We believe in evolution and the power behind evolution.

The Literary Digust for September 28 contains servent articles which show that economic questions are becoming of grisder notices in importance every day, not are not mattern of concern only to what you consider an imagnificant for interests, have set themselves in value for the periods and abolitionals of the periods of the periods of the periods of the peri

cate with him at once.

The certificate of the nomination of a complete Socialistic county ticket at Omaha has been filed with the county clerk. The candidate for the priscipal offices are: For sheriff, C. W. Adair; for county judge, J. P. Boe; for register of deeds. H. Strom; for sittly for sherold, J. F. Jackson; for coroner, L. J. Bogan; for commissioner First district, T. A. Edwards; for county jelek, C. C. Chambers; for treasurer, M. J. Howell; commissioner Fourth district, A. C. Berry.

urer, M. J. Howell; commissioner Fourth district. A. C. Berry.

At a recent meeting of Cigarmakers' union, No. 44, 8t. Louis, remarks were made by Comrade William H. Brandi concerning the action of members of the 8. L. P. in the cigarmakers' atrike in New York. Members of the local 8. L. P. took exception to the atutement and challenged Comrade Brandt to a debate on the matter. Committees were appointed and arrangements are almost complete. The committee representing Comrade Brandt was appointed by the Cigarmakers' union. The debate will be held Sunday, October 20. at 2:30 p. m. The subject of the debate will be the attitude of the Socialist Labor party toward the trades' nnion movement. Louis C. Fry will represent the Socialist Labor party.

The following officers were nominated by Branch Denver of the Socialist party, for the elections the coming November. For County Judge (for regular term and to fill vacancy)—J. W. Martin.

For County Clerk—R. A. Southworth. For County Treasurer—Mrs. M. H. Fox

For County Treasurer—Mrs. M. H. Fox

For County Assessor—Carle White-

bead
For County Coroner—A G. Masker
For County Superintendent of Schools
—Miss Nona L. Brooks.
For County Surveyor—B. E. Morris.
For County Commissioner (First District)—Elof Anderson
For County Commissioner (Fourth
District)—Fred H. Salpman.
Commissioner (Fourth

Imported Glass Workers.

It Duster date of August 26, 1901, Consult Boosevelt of Brussela writes that on Satter of Brussela workers from Charlerot, Jumet, Loddinsart and Courcelles, in his coussular of the glass noion, as well as the president, ose not dissuade the men from expatriating them at Mr. selves. Edmond Gilles drea wrote an article, which was published in the Journal of Charlerol, stating that the trade union mpany in the United States would prevent the legism workmen securing employment ruggle. It is Belgiam workmen securing employment in that country. All the workmen who lad returned to Belgium with the hope of never again leaving it. Districti—Fred H. Shipman.
Comrade Harry C. Thompson, candidate of the Socialist party for governor of Ohio, was discharged from the employ of an ioaurance company because of his domon coisilistic views. The company does not mince words, but frankly states that Mr. Thompson is advocating a system of society uoder which they cannot carry on their hosiness, therefore the company in the cannot continue him in its service. It is an open deciaration of the class struggle.

Pitiful Conditions in Japan.

Pitiful Conditions in Japan.

The Japanese Socialist Labor World contains a pitiful account of the system of girl slavery which has followed the introduction of the factory system of Western civilization into that country. The writer deals apecifically with the case of some 15,000 women and girls who are employed in the silk industry in the perfecture of Naganq, which is noted for its silk. Each factory engages 50 to 500 haods. In order to get cheep workers the masters employ the meanest artifices to get girls from the rural districts. The farmers are deinded by glowing stories of good wages te sign contracts brought to the factory to complete the contracts. Brought to the factory to complete the contracts. Brought to the factories, the girls are subjected to horrible conditions. They have to begin work at 4 a. m. and continue till 9 p. m., serven days a week. From June to December the girls are not allowed to leave the fifthy, foul-aired factory. Incredible as it may seem, the factories are surrounded like prisons with fences or ditches to prevent their escape. Even ditches to prevent their escape. Even liberty is taken away from the girls. They are neither allowed in write nor receiva letters. They must run all the time-even when going to the water closet—and are fined I yen for standing! They are only allowed a few minute to take their food, which is of the coarsest description. No pay is given till the girls have served their contracts (which appear to extend six months). The best girl worker can even 50 am (equal to 25 cents) a day, while infusion—even of tender age—are subject to the grossest outrage, and many of them growest outrages, and many of them growest outrages.

City Central Committee.

Washington, D. T. Parsmant to law, notification is heaving given that the twenty-first sunual convention of the American Federal and the transfer will be held at St. Washing at 10 city of the convenience of the American Federal and the city of th

given that the twenty-first unsual con-vention of the American Federation at Laber will be held at St. Thomas College hall, in the city of Seranton, Pa., begin-ning at 10 o'clock Thurnday morning. December 5, 1901, and will continue in session until the business of the conven-tion has been concluded.

Insuunch as matters and measures of extreme importance to the wage-workers of our country await the calm, deliberate consideration and action of the organ-ised workers of America in our conven-tion, every organization entitled to send delegates is urgently requested to be fully represented, and this, too, by the most faithful and the best qualified mea-bers. Under no circumstances should mere favor prevail in the selection of del-egates. The cause of labor is too stand, a important and far-reaching to warrant for mere favor prevail in the selections designates. The cause of labor is too stered important and far-reaching to warrant our unions in selecting as their delegates to the conventions of the American Federation of Labor any but those who not only have the interests of the tollers at who constituted that conditions the who constituted that conditions the who constituted that conditions the selection of the conditions that who constituted that conditions the selection of the conditions that the conditions is the selection of the conditions that the conditions is the selection of the conditions that the conditions is the selection of the conditions that the conditions is the selection of the conditions that the selection of the convenience of the conditions that the selection of the convenience of the conven

to the conventions of the Massican Part to the conventions of Labor may be the interests of the taslers at heart, but who comprehend the constitutions by which we are surrounded and can be hefreld in devising the most practical means to accure relief from burdent most of the total promote the heat interests of the total promote and callings; to more completely stablish the federation constantly more effective in opposing the wrong and strady secured, and to provide for the constant advance of the workers on the resources, in maintain the vantage grounds already secured, and to provide for the constant advance of the workers on the resources, in maintain the vantage grounds already secured, and to provide for the constant advance of the workers on the resources, in maintain the vantage grounds already secured, and to provide for the constant advance of the workers on the resources, in maintain the vantage grounds already secured, and to provide for the constant advance of the workers on the resources, in maintain the vantage grounds already secured, and to provide for the constant advance of the workers on the resources, in maintain the vantage grounds already secured, and to provide for the constant advance of the workers on the resources, in maintain the vantage grounds already secured, and to provide for the constant advance of the workers on the resources, in maintain the vantage grounds and resolves. These and many other maintain the vantage grounds and resolves. These and many other maintain the vantage grounds and resolves. These and

thirty-two thousand or more, hve cele-gates; sixty-four thousand or more, five delegates, and so on; and from central bodies and state federations, and from local unions not having a national or in-ternational union, and from federal in bor unions, one delegate.

uniona, one delegate.

Organizations, in be entitled to representation, must have obtained a certificate of affiliation (charter) at least one

Norwegian Women.

vote for and sit in municipal conneils in Norway is appetring all calculations of the old parties in the campaign now in progress. The women are displaying a contempt for party lines, and all attempts to induce them in vote for the regular candidates are vain. The women's battle cry is "Away with political only men and women who further social reform to the front." Conservatives and Liberals are nonlymental even to the

independence to choose the best men-both parties and the women candidates

Imported Glass Workers.

New York Sun Denounced.

Labor Conditions in Germany.

Laberala are nonplussed; even smallest towns the women reta

gracting to women of the right to

This was the man and the constitution of the free many first and the constitution of the constitution of the free constitution of the free constitution of the free constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution in the constitution was an end of the constitution of the constitution in the constitution in the constitution in the constitution in the constitution of the constitution in the programme of business and mailed to each delegate elect and to the executive officer of each affiliated organization. No resolution of constitutional change can be considered, unless printed in the programme, without a two-thirds vote of the convention. Under the law, organizations having grievaness against other organization for the purpose of adjusting the questions in dispute before the same can be considered by the convention, and the considered by the convention, unless three years have elapsed from the time of the decision being rendered; provided, however, that the organization feeling aggrieved has obtained the consect of the accurative council to again bring the subject matter to the attention of the power of the constitution. The original credentials must be given to the delegate elect and the duplicate forwarded to the American Federation of Labor office.

The committee on credentials will meet at Scranton, Pa, five days previous to the opening of the convention, and will report immediately upon the opening thereof; hence, secretaries will observe dentials of their respective delegates at beadquarters at the earliest possible moment.

Fraternally yours,

The Glass Struggle. Labor Movement Throughout the World. Trades Unions and Labor Notes.

News of the

The lathworkers of Lowell, Mass., have secured recognition of their noion and a wage increase aggregating \$10,000 a

There are now nearly a thousand trade-unions in Canada. Less than three years ago there were only about fine hundred.

After a lockout lasting eighteen months the building contractors of Quincy, Ill., have signed an agreement to employ only

The trainmen are planning a permanen some for disabled and aged members after the plan of the Printers' Home at Colorado Springs. The report of the Pennsylvania bureau of miners shows that 677 persons were killed about the mines in that state last yea;

atate last year.

The city council of Minneapolis has directed that the Allied Printing Trades label shall appear on all atationery and supplies used by the city.

An Omaha letter carrier has been told by the postoffice department that he cannot hold his position as long as he is president of the Central Labor Union.

Southern members of the National Association of Stationery Engineers have withdrawn from the order because the resolution to exclude aegroes was defeated.

The Birmingham convention of the In-ternational Typographical union refused to abolish the law subjecting a member to expaision who publishes a falsehood about another member.

The Connecticut Labor federation adopted the following resolutions.

"Whereas, tha New York Sun has for some time been engaged in a warfare against Typographical union No. 6 of New York city for the svowed purpose of destroying that organization and also of destroying that organization and also regamined labor generally throughout the first labor generally throughout the following an adventure of the country and the country an

organized labor generally throughout the country; and,
"Whereas, the treatment by said New York Sun of its late employes, many of whom had become old men in the service of that newspaper, was heartless in the extreme: therefore, be it "Resolved, that we condemn the attitude of the New York Sun toward organized labor, and piedge ourselves to do all in our power to curtail the circulation of the New York Sun in this state." The elevator constructors of the country organised the National Union of Elevator Construction at the convention recently held in Pittalway. Seven cities and 1500 men are represented in the new sirganisation.

A new national labor organization in A new national labor organization intended to bring together all classes of mechanics, helpers and laborers in the navy yards and arsenals throughout the country, has been organized at Washington, D. C.

Labor Conditions in Germany.

The Berlin semi-monthly periodical. Der Asbeitsmarkt (The Labor Market) furnishes facts and figures which show that there is a continuous scarcity of work in Germany. From the mining district and from the centers of the iron-working and machine-making regions, short hours, disminuals of hands, and the custing down of wages are reported. In the munth of July, 1900, when the depression of business in general was felt for the first time an the labor market, the decrease of employed laborura amounted to only 3 per cent., while in July of this year their already much reduced names has descented by a further 5 per cent. There is a market increase in the public labor offices. In July, 1900, for overy 150 one piaces 12.1. applicants were counter; this year their market has removed the sentence of the public labor offices. In July, 1900, for overy 150 one piaces 12.1. applicants were counter; this year their market has removed the first purchase and industries of the Chyptolic labor offices, participating the content of the content of the sentence of the public labor offices. In July, 1900, for overy 150 one places of the applicants were counter; this year their market has removed treat for bloom, participating the remove the first time and the sentence of the content o

street to the contact of the contact among richers, strikers or law-breakers."
The Fall River, Mana, cotton manufacturers have refused the 5 per cent advance saked by the operatives. It is possible that a strike will follow. One independent manufacturer, M. C. Borden, had voluntarily increased wages 5 per cent. for his 5000 employes, and the members of the Manufacturers' as a second strike with the same of the Manufacturers' as

the members of the Manufacturers' association.

In New Orleans, since the victory of the machinists, the blacksmiths and blacksmiths' behers have secured the nine-hear day and an advanch in wages. In fact, all trades are said to have bettered their conditions. Street railway employes, without striking, lave changed their hours from 12 and 14 to 10 and 10½, and wages have been advanced from 18½ to 18 cents per hour. Tampa, Fla, is furnishing the best example of enarchy that this country lawerer seen. Some time ago the leaders of the striking cigarmakers were kidaaped and carried to a barren faland and left with a very small amount of food and water. This was done by the "best" citizens. The kidaaped men managed to escape and return to Tamps. Now the strikers are being arrested and forced to work on the streets until they promise to return to the factories.

Chief of Police O'Nelli of Chicago says.

to work on the streets that they produce to return to the factories.

Chief of Police O'Nell of Chicago says he will grant the request of the Allis-Chalmers company for police protection for the company's workmen to and from the factory. The works of the company are at Washtenaw avenue and Twelfth street, and in place of the 250 men out on strike there are employed 168 machinists, nonunion men. It was said that the company has been obliged to lodge and feed its employes within the works, for fear of violence, and was contemplating removal to Milwaukee unless police aid were given.

A meeting has been catled of the Pro-

aid were given.

A meeting has been called of the Provisional Committee of the International
Association of Labor Legislation, which
was chosen at the Paria Congress June
28, 1900. The meeting of the committee

MERRIE ENGLA (GERMAN EDITION)

a Facnous Book by ROP IR'S BLATCHFORD, In German by VICTOR L. BERGER

188 Pages, A Price, 15 C

nd Orders to 614 State St., 1888 A BOOK THAT WILL BY MUCH

Standard Socialist Litera Line Adv. Tollings

Ca Drug de Deutsca la sac Praca Our Destury Ground in Page Section Locating Bestward; Sellies Extensive Dellary Derilla Dellar DE

Viterpies of Releasible Scientistan Vall.

Bothers, towners, segitor, Sodal forefrom Noviners, William Morris, beyond the Black Conen; McGrack, Distribution; Vregnah, Issor of Commune of 1871. Lieuwith (Treathful from French by Black Marx Aveling). Cloth, \$1.04; Life; Lifes Edition.

Standard Publishing Co., Terroffe Social Democratic Herald.

614 State Street.

→ PARTY NOTICES. →

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE-Leon Oreenbaum, Room 427, Emilie Bidg. St. Louis, Mo.

CALIPORNIA STATE COMMITTEE Secretary, John M. Reynolds, 422 Butter street. San Francisco. Meets on first and third Fridays in the month.

CONNECTICUT STATE COMMITTEE—
W. E. White, 229 Exchange stpeet, New
Haven, secretary. Meets second and
fourth Sunday of the month at Aurora
Hall, 126 Union street, New Haven. ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE Secre-tary, Chas. H. Kerr, 56 Fifth avenue, Chicago. Maets second and fourth Fri-days to the month, at 65 North Clark street.

INDIANA STATE COMMITTED—Secretary, James O'Neal, 831 N. Third street Terre Hante: treasurer, S. M. Esynolds 1115 S. Sixth street, Terre Hauts.

KENTUCKY STATE COMMITTEE Secre-tary, Dr. Walter T. Roberts, 2216 West Main street, Louisville, Ky. MAINE STATE COMMITTEE-Secretary, N. W. Lermond, Thomaston.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE
-Secretary, Squire E. Potney, 4 Belmont
street, Somerville; Assistant and Phancial
Secretary, Albert G. Cillord, Mount Anbarn Station, Cambridge, Mass.

MICHIGAN STATE COMMITTEE Secre-tary, Clarence Neely, 917 Johnson street, Sagloaw, Mich. Meeta at 121 N. Baum street.

MINNESOTA STATE COMMITTER-Secretary, Occ. B. Leonard, Room 536, Andrus Bildg., corner Nicollet avence and Fifth street, Minneapolis.

MISSOURI STATE COMMITTEE Secre-tary, Wm. J. Hager, Room 7, 22 North Fourth street. EBRASKA STATE COMMITTES Chairman

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE Secrectary, Joho P. Weigel, Trenton, N. J. Meets third Sunday in the mosth, at 8 p. m., at Nawark.

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE Secre-tary, Leonard D. Abbott, 64 E. 4th st., New York. Meets every Monday at 8 p. m., at above place.

OHIO STATE COMMITTEE-Secretary, W.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COMMITTEE— Secretary-treasurer, J. W. Quick, 6229 Woodland avenue, Philadelphia. VERMONT STATE COMMITTEE tary, P. V. Danaby, Brunswick

WASHINGTON STATE COMMITTEE Secretary, Joseph Gilbert, Box 631 Sect-tic. Meet first Sunday in the month, 8 p. m., at 220 Union atreet.

WISCONSIN STATE COMMITTEE Secretary, E. H. Thomas, 614 State street Milwankes, Wis.

Are You in the Race?

The Free Scholarship STOLL'S COLLEGE, Bau Claire, Wis.,

Le to be won by somebody who gets the largest number of subscriptions to The Hernid between now and the close of the year.

If you are, when seating in your lists be sure and say so. We must know that you are in the race so that we can keep account of your work.

THE RIGHTS AND WRONGS ATT MORNIES OF LABOR

FRIENDLY CONTEST OF WORKERS

As hitherto announced in The Reralds we are prepared to give a Free Scholarship in Stoll's College, Env Clarry, Wise, the cash value of which is \$50, to the one sending in the largust abin-ber of subscribers at 50 centre a pear to this paper. This unusual off reverse are able to make through the guise-ocity of Mr. R. O. Stoll, principal of the college,

TO INCREASE THE CIRCULATION

SEPT. 15th TO DEC. 31st. 190

And the result will be announced as soon thereafter as practicable. The winner can go to the college at any time that avits his convenience assibave his choice of a beientific. Classical or Musical Course. This is a splendid opportunity to help the above by helping yourself at the same time. To aid you in making the same time. To aid you in making the same time. To aid you in making the same time. To derive the will be sold at fifteen and orders which will be sold at fifteen y transfer the acholarship to a friend or member of his family.

Free Trip to Buffalo and Return

In addition to the above, and as a separate proposition, we will give a free trip from Chicago to Buffalo and return, or from New York to Buffalo and return, to the one sending in the largest number of subscriptions at 50 ents during, the next 80 days, from dept. 15 to Oct. 15, provided that the number is not less than 100.

STANDARD PUBLISHING Terre Haute, Ind., Oct. le

To Our Patrons:

We announce that the Delis Public
Co. has been reorganized, and that
now be known as the Standard Public
Co. The business will be enlarged
facilities increased to meet the regular Co. The business will be emarges: a facilities increased to meet the rapidly ing demand. We shall make a section Socialist literature, publishing a section and books and pamphietz, and dealing literature relating to the Socialist as Wholesale and retail trade are and the manual of the literature of

being our aim to supply the be the lowest rates.

Arrangements have been on

Armagements have an extensive the standard teeth armagements have an extensive the standard teeth armagement and a second armagement and a second armagement are a second armagement and a second armagement are a second are a

STANDARD FUE

STOLLS